

THE ANNEXATION PROBLEM

REASONS WHY BURLINGTON AND WINOOSKI SHOULD BE UNITED.

Interesting Opinions of Mayor Woodbury, ex-Mayor Hatch, Judge Wales, Hon. Henry Ballard and Alderman Alger—Some Strong Arguments.

The publication in our columns of interviews with a number of prominent residents of Winooski upon the desirability of annexing that village to this city, attracted general attention to the subject and the question has been discussed very freely both in this city and Winooski. The weight of public opinion among our prominent residents seems to be in favor of the project, and having presented to the public the views of our neighbors in the matter, we now publish some interesting discussions having the same bearing by prominent and representative men of this city.

JUDGE WALES'S OPINION.

Hon. Torrey E. Wales, when spoken to in relation to the question of annexing Winooski to Burlington expressed himself to be strongly in favor of the union of the two places. "They are contiguous and there is constant communication between the two and this will be greatly increased by the building of a railroad between them. Winooski is really a part of this city and should belong to us. The union would increase our population well up toward twenty thousand and give character to the city. There is no reason why it should not be done. Many Burlington people, especially those in the First ward trade there, some do business there, and not a few own property across the river. It would also increase our grand list and still not increase their taxes to any appreciable extent. There would be the machinery of but one government instead of two to support and that would be a saving. The government of Winooski could be run to better advantage under city government than under a village charter. Then again the people of Winooski would save the expense of their high school and of their school system. It would be a gain to both places financially and give an impetus to our business interests. I am in favor of annexing Winooski and I expect to see it accomplished within a short time too."

MAYOR WOODBURY'S VIEWS.

Mayor Woodbury said: "I have not given the matter much thought, so I am not able to determine in my own mind whether it would be favorable or unfavorable. I am inclined to think that the annexation of Winooski to this city would be more a matter of sentiment than anything else, and that it would be an advantage to us I do not readily see. I am, however, prepared to see it as a disadvantage to Burlington. It would without doubt be an advantage to Winooski. The two places are intimately connected now, especially commercially, and that relation will be closer still if they are connected by the street railroad. Our industrial interests are closely identified now and would be not much more so if legal union were accomplished, except in name. I think the union of the two places would make but little difference to the people of either place, the taxation being about the same now. I fail to see why we should obligate ourselves to make any particular improvements for them, as has been suggested to offset their assuming a portion of our bonded debt, as our present indebtedness is not a burden to us. Our indebtedness and through the sinking fund provides for its ultimate extinguishment without an increase of taxation. Whether the annexation of Winooski to Burlington would be an element of political discord or not may be conjectured."

VIEWS OF ALDERMAN ALGER.

Upon being asked for his views as the union of Winooski and Burlington, Alderman Alger responded as follows: "I am in favor of the annexation of Winooski to Burlington and think both would be benefited thereby. Winooski wants our school system, our water works, our police regulations, our colleges, hospitals and free library. She needs, too, a system of municipal government, and a system of police. She needs to be severed from the town of Colchester and attached to another that will aid her in her progress, rather than retard her growth and prosperity as the town now does, and as South Burlington did us. She needs to be organized as a city. We want the numbers Winooski would add to ours, thus making us a city respectable in size. We want her grand list added to ours, and want her property appraised at its fair value as ours is. We want her pay roll added to ours and we want her additional business located at the Falls. We both want the prestige larger numbers would give us. We would both grow faster and be more prosperous, and besides, if we were united there would be strong hopes that the iron bridge that has been talked of as a possible way of binding us together might become a fact at some early day. We have taxed ourselves for years for sewers, for improved streets, for flagging our walks, for curbs, gutters, for stone curbs for macadamized roads, for school buildings, for city hall, for water works, reservoir lots, for market grounds, etc., and it would not be expected we should be willing to take Winooski destitute of all these things and tax ourselves the sum of dollars to give her similar improvements. A fair and equitable union however would be beneficial to us both, but a proper allowance should be made for our improvements."

EX-MAYOR HATCH'S IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT.

Ex-Mayor J. D. Hatch expressed himself to be heartily in favor of the annexation of Winooski to Burlington and he thought there was a strong sentiment in favor of that step being taken. "I own think of no good and sufficient reason why we on our part should hesitate to receive them. Absorption is one of the natural means of growth of cities and the larger place always tends to overcome the evil elements which may exist in the smaller from the fact that city government is better than village government as to the efficiency of police and sanitary regulations. See how it is in Winooski to day. They need a thorough system of sewers which they are very unlikely to obtain owing to the chances of defeat of any such project in a village government, the small tax payers being able to vote it down. Then as to police matters, when they want any thing done in that line they have to come to this city to get our authorities to do it. Then there is no doubt that the annexation of Winooski to this city would result in a great improvement in the appearance of that place. It would then be a part of our municipality and we would take pride in having it look as fine as Burlington is now. It has been suggested that we could not afford to take Winooski and pay her streets and sewers in as good condition as ours are, but that objection is based on a misconception. The heaviest part of the burden of new sidewalks, sewers and the like is provided for by a frontage tax and about the only thing that the city would have to bear would be a due proportion of the cost for the frontage of cross streets. Grading would be the principal item of expense to the general tax payers so that there should be no opposition from the residents of this city on the score of increased taxes. We would take pride in having Winooski a better looking place anyway from the fact that so many of our people have business interest there. In fact there is only an imaginary line dividing the two places

and from the community of interests in the two they naturally belong together. A large number of the residents in one place have business or work in the other. The people of Winooski have an additional interest in the welfare of this city from the large amount of trading that they do in this city. I suppose that on an average as many as 300 residents of Winooski come to Burlington every day. We want Winooski principally to give us a larger population and a larger tax list. A large population is what will help us now more than any other one thing that can be named. I am confident that at no distant time that of Winooski will be counted with our own."

OPINION OF HON. HENRY BALLARD.

Hon. Henry Ballard thought there was no question but what a union would be beneficial to both Burlington and Winooski, and that it would be accomplished in the near future. "Winooski would undoubtedly derive greater advantages from annexation than we would," said he, "and I can see no way in which it would be to the detriment of either. They need our form of government and our schools, and they have a great need of our police regulations and the other improvements which we could give them. The great objection which they have always had to becoming a part of Burlington was our taxes, but I think the rates of taxation would be nearly alike in the two places now that that objection has ceased to exist. Of course the two places in a business point of view are practically one now, but their number added to ours would give us the reputation of a city having a population of over 17,000 and through the natural increase we would have, with our present ratio of growth, in 1890 a population exceeding 20,000 which makes quite a city in New England away from the great centres like Boston and Providence. Some do not place a very high estimate on the advantage the increase in population would give us, but the matter of size has great influence in determining the location of many people. When it went out in 1870 that we had gained 3000 in population in a short time, which was a great surprise to everybody, notwithstanding the fact that the census was fraudulent a large number of people flocked to this city and we then gained some of our best citizens. Our business interests link us firmly together, but when the street cars get to running over bridges such as I have we are to have there, space will be practically annihilated and the car trips instead of being once in 30 minutes will have to be made as often as every 15 or 20 minutes so that people can go from one place to the other any time they choose. I think the business of Winooski are largely in favor of being annexed to this city and when the time comes, as surely it will, in my opinion, there will be very little opposition to the union of the two places."

OUR CARNIVAL.

The Prospect Continually More Promising—The Revised Programme.

We print the programme of the carnival again to-day with some slight revisions and changes adopted by the executive committee. The cold weather and snow will give a renewed impetus to the project and no one will now have any fear that we will not have plenty of good winter weather. It is necessary for a great deal of work to be done to make the carnival a success and we trust every citizen will take enough personal interest in the matter to help push it along. The city will undoubtedly be greatly benefited by a successful carnival. There will be a crowd of people here if the weather is favorable, and our people must entertain them. The passenger agents of the various railroads have arranged a schedule of low rates of fare, and are going to advertise the carnival thoroughly. Mr. A. C. Stonegrave, Canadian passenger agent of the Central Vermont road, is taking an active interest in the matter and Mr. Thomas L. Paton of Montreal, who is a great enthusiast in hockey, will especially interest himself in securing a good attendance of hockey clubs from that city. Let us do our part as well. Following is the

Official Programme.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15.
Afternoon—Toboggan and Coasting Hills open.
Evening—Grand Opening and Illumination of the Coasting Hills. Fireworks.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16.
Morning—Promenade Concert at the Burlington Association rink. Coasting and Tobogganing.
Afternoon—Trotting Races on the Ice, Lake Champlain. Ice Boating.
Evening—Grand Opening and Illumination of the Toboggan Slide. Fireworks.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.
Morning—Promenade Concert. Fancy Skating. Tournament and Skating Race at the Ice Rink.
Afternoon—Trotting Races on the Ice, Burlington Harbor. Lake Champlain. Ice Boating.
Evening—Coasting and Tobogganing. Grand Procession of Traverses.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.
Morning—Promenade Concert.
Afternoon—Club Dinner at Van Ness House. Snowshoe Races.
Evening—Grand Procession of Tobogganists, Snowshoers, &c., &c. Snowshoe Concert by Montreal Snowshoe Club at Howard Opera House.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.
Morning—Hockey Matches and Skating at Ice Rink.
Afternoon—Trotting Races on the Ice, Burlington Harbor.
Evening—Grand Carnival Ball at Association Rink.

PRIZES.

Hockey—1st, 7 Gold Medals; 2d, 7 Silver Medals.
Skating—Fancy Skating, 1st, Gold Medal; 2d, Silver Medal.
Five Mile Race, 1st, Gold Medal; 2d, Silver Medal.
Snowshoe—100 yards, 1st, Gold Medal; 2d, Silver Medal.
Quarter Mile, 1st, Gold Medal; 2d, Silver Medal.
One Mile, 1st, Gold Medal; 2d, Silver Medal.
Two Miles, 1st, Gold Medal; 2d, Silver Medal.
Entries for the matches free, and to be made on or before Feb. 20th.
American and Canadian teams will compete for prizes.
W. S. Webb, President.
H. Ballard, 1st Vice-President.
Edwin L. Loring, 2d Vice-President.
H. C. Tuckman, Secretary.
T. A. Taft, Treasurer.
Executive Committee.—W. B. McKillip, J. G. Boland, H. L. Lave, Jr., T. A. Woodhouse, J. H. Linsley, A. W. Dunham, L. E. Woodhouse.
ANNOUNCEMENTS.
The Carnival of Winter Sports is given under the management of the Burlington Coasting Club.
The Public Parks, Coasting Hills and Streets will be illuminated each evening.
Arrangements have been made with various railroad companies to give reduced rates to those wishing to attend the Carnival.
The Club have arranged that the hotel rates shall not exceed \$1.00 per day. Board in private families at \$2.00 per day.
Parties wishing accommodations will address L. S. Drew, Manager, Van Ness House.
Visitors will be admitted free to the Toboggan Slide and Coasting Grounds. The use of the Toboggans and Traverses owned by members of the Club will be tendered to visitors.

Farm Buildings Burned.

The farm dwelling, barns and outbuildings of Horace Goodhue at Westminster West were burned the night of the 6th, with their contents, including a horse, two cows and other stock. Loss \$2500; insured in the Union Mutual of Montreal.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS ANNOUNCED IN A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT CASES.

Validity Established of the Rutland Railroad Certificates Alleged to be Void—Intoxicants Can Be Seized Without a Warrant—Court Adjourns.

Immediately upon the coming in of the Supreme Court Thursday D. J. Foster, Esq., was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court. The case of Sawyer & Manning vs. the New York State Clothing company was heard, A. G. Whittemore arguing for the defendants and W. L. Burnap for the plaintiff. The next case considered was that of Jane Wilber Bronson vs. the estate of Timothy P. Phelps and others, appellants in which arguments were made for the defendants by A. P. Hodges of New York and for the plaintiff by C. W. Witters.

In the case of Eliza Flagg, executrix, against Charles Wheeler, the question of usury being involved, the arguments were made by E. R. Hard and George W. Wales.

The two cases of the State against packages of liquor, in both of which William Powderly was defendant, were considered in the same hearing, the point involved being the same in each instance, as to the constitutionality of the act of 1882 authorizing the seizure of intoxicating liquor without a warrant. Robert Roberts argued for the defendant and C. W. Witters, Jr., and D. J. Foster for the State.

This practically closes the business of this term unless the case of Platt & Allen and others against the towns of Colchester and Milton and others should be heard. This will probably depend upon the appearance or non-appearance of Judge Powers, who it is expected will come to this city this morning, unless City Attorney Burnap should consent to waive the point of having the case heard by a full bench. Whether this case is heard or not it is expected that the final adjournment of court will take place to-day.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

On the coming in of the Supreme Court Friday morning the case of Platt & Allen and others against the towns of Colchester and Milton and others, was called. A. G. Whittemore stated that they had telegraphed Judge Powers to learn when he could be present, and that he answered that he would be here by noon. Chief Justice Royce said that some arrangement should be made in such cases so as not to delay the court. There being no other causes to hear, Chief Justice Royce announced the following decisions:

In the case of George A. Rumsey against Henry J. Nelson judgment affirmed. In the two cases of the State against packages of liquor, claimed by William Powderly, judgment was affirmed, thus establishing the constitutionality of the law of 1882, authorizing the seizure of intoxicating liquors without a warrant. The case of the Granite State Mutual Life Association against the Breckinridge Commissioners of Vermont was entered with the court.

The following cases were announced by Judge Veazey to be with the court: Martin Flannery, against Edward Flannery and others; D. J. Flannery, against Eliza J. Shaw and R. S. Taft; Eliza Flagg, executrix, versus Charles Wheeler.

Judge Rowell announced decisions in the following cases: Henry L. Johnson against George N. Roberts; M. M. Badger against Eliza J. Shaw and R. S. Taft; Eliza Flagg, executrix, versus Charles Wheeler. Judge Rowell announced decisions in the following cases: The two cases of Herman A. Waterman versus J. P. Clark and George Ashley, judgment reversed and judgment ordered entered for the defendants. Judgment in the case of the estate of Timothy P. Phelps and others, appellants, with the court.

GENERAL TERM CASES.

The calendar of the general term held at Montpelier was then presented by M. E. Smille, county clerk of Washington County, and the following decisions were ordered entered by Judge Veazey: A. P. Pond against Luther Baker and William L. Styles, judgment of County Court reversed and judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$1200.77 and interest since the judgment of County Court, with costs. In the case of Rea against Harrington and others, the following decision was rendered: If the plaintiff enters a remitter and the defendant enters a demurrer, the verdict, the judgment of the County Court is to be affirmed, otherwise judgment will be reversed and the cause remanded to County Court for trial.

The following decisions were announced by Judge Veazey: The case of the estate of L. P. Poland, versus the Lamotte Valley Railroad Company and others, and of the cross bill of George E. Howe and others in said cause have a right to have this bill maintained to reach the net earnings, if any, of the road while in the hands of said receivers. It is therefore ordered that the Court of Chancery refer said cause to a master to ascertain and report the net earnings of the road while in the hands of said receivers, to ascertain and report the names of the owners who had such notice and what if any.

In the case of the Rutland Railroad Company versus Clement & Sons J. M. Haven and J. A. Mead, the decree of the Chancery Court was reversed and the cause remanded with mandate for a decree, that the bill be dismissed with costs to the defendants and that upon the cross bill as against the defendants therein, the Rutland Railroad Company, the certificates in suit, namely the certificates purporting to represent 250 shares of the preferred stock, but which are alleged to be void, being seventeen certificates numbered from 6251 to 6263 inclusive, and from 6280 to 6283 inclusive, are established as valid and as representing 250 genuine shares of said preferred stock; and for costs to the plaintiffs in said cross bill and the said bill be dismissed with costs to said J. A. Mead and Joel M. Haven without costs.

Court then took a recess until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the assembling of court in the afternoon, the case of Platt & Allen and others versus Towns of Colchester and Milton and others was taken up, Judge Powers having taken the place upon the bench of Judge Rowell, who heard one branch of the case in the lower court. This is the celebrated case involving the construction of a new road and bridge to South Hero, one third of the cost of which

the commissioners decided should be borne by Burlington. This city took the case to the County Court where the decision of the commissioners was sustained and this city was ordered to pay one-fifth of the costs of the litigation. The case was taken to the right of the commissioners to tax any portion of the cost of the road and bridge on this city and also to paying one-fifth of the costs of the litigation to the city of Burlington. The case was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court. Judge Wales made the opening argument for the City and he was followed by Daniel Roberts, A. G. Whittemore and C. W. Witters, the latter for Milton, after which City Attorney Burnap closed for Burlington.

Chief Justice Royce called for the entry of cases and entries in addition to those already read as follows: The case last tried, with the court; V. P. Noyes versus E. H. Landrum, decree of Chancery Court reversed with mandate. Court then adjourned without date. The next general term will open at Montpelier May 3.

THE VERMONT SAVINGS BANKS.

Shall They Invest More of their Money at Home? Attention has been called in our columns to the unwise extent to which unemployed capital is rushed from Vermont to the West for investment. We have little hope that the process will be stopped, on the part of individuals, except by a crash such as has been experienced within the memory of some of our readers, such as is almost certain to occur again and before long—under which the bottom drops out of these Western loans, and the investors learn to their sorrow, that sound security is worth more than a temporary high rate of interest. Now and then we find an capitalist wise enough to see that the largest and best return for his money can be obtained by investing it at home in useful and well-planned business and manufacturing enterprises, which build up our home communities, enhance the value of all property, and benefit alike the investor and the general public.

We have some such in Burlington—and may their tribe increase—but there is no over-abundance of such long-headed investors in most of our Vermont towns. As a rule the money of the man who gets a few hundred or a few thousand dollars ahead, burns in his pockets till he can ship it off to the far West, and get in return for it some very good looking documents, of the value of which, and of the mortgages they represent, he really knows nothing. There is little hope of stopping this at present, so far as individuals are concerned; but if the people say so the process can be stopped on the part of the savings banks, which are under the control of the legislature. Our attention is called to this matter by an article in the *Battleboro Reformer*, which we copy below and commend to the attention of our farming readers. There is altogether too much truth in these statements, and the subject is certainly one which demands very careful consideration:

VERMONT'S GREAT NEED.

The farmers and business men of this State ought not to let another session of the legislature pass without the enactment of a law, vital to our future, to keep the money of our savings banks invested at home. The law now requires only 25 per cent of their deposits to be loaned on mortgage securities within the State. Massachusetts requires 70 per cent to be so invested. The result is that money goes begging for borrowers at 6 per cent in Massachusetts while in portions and probably in the greater part of Vermont it is simply impossible to borrow it, however good the security.

Few people who have not given the subject especial study have any idea what a widespread effect for evil the rush of our savings banks for western investment has. It is responsible more than any other cause for the depreciation of values, the absolute prostration in the market of our farm property. What are the facts, as they may be seen in almost every town in the State? No matter how good a farm you have, how fertile, how well watered, how near to coal-mines, how profitable, how desirable as a home or an investment, if you want some extra capital to operate your farm to advantage, you cannot get it. If you want to sell your farm you can find no purchaser, except the one who has the idle money, and who will not pay more than the market value for it, because if any one wants to pay a part down and place the rest on mortgage he cannot get the money.

The craze for western investments with all their risks of title and their speculative character, have seized our money-men, and our private capitalists. They have a right to do with their own as they please, however foolish or unpatriotic, and the State cannot interfere, but our saving institutions, chartered by the State, and which have the privilege of exemption from taxation by the State, can be and ought to be regulated by the State. There is nothing that contributes to the prosperity of a community, so vitalizes the currents of commerce, and so stimulates the industry which gather up the surplus savings and utilize them as a capital of all community enterprise that needs them and can safely have them. The State does right to foster and protect and guard institutions which are capable of doing good, but when their only use is to drain of capital, as is so largely the fact in Vermont they become a curse instead of a blessing. Now the individual money-lenders, who have mortgages on the farms, allured by the fabulous and illegitimate interest demanded in the West, and altogether demanding their money, under threats of foreclosure. The farmer goes to the savings bank and finds that they also are pouring their money into the West, and not a dollar is there for him no matter how good the security. He has seen thousands of just such cases in Vermont? Aren't we seeing them every day? And all because of the incomprehensible stupidity, which assists, yea and virtually pays a bounty to State institutions for carrying money out of the State.

Things have reached a pass where all the money that can be borrowed in Vermont has to be procured of National banks, which cannot half meet the demand and which cannot under the federal law, loan money for the time, and under the conditions that farmers need.

No other State seems to be suffering such a decline as Vermont, one of the happiest of agricultural States, the State which has the best soil, the advantages of a fine variety of pursuits, and a flavor of the productions unequalled the world over. There must be some reason for it. The extortions to which we are subjected by our railroads are undoubtedly an important factor. The tax inventory law, which has clearly had the effect to hasten the flight of some capital from the State, is another factor. The State has been often charged with being the cause of the trouble, which really commenced years before the inventory law was thought of, and which grew as steadily before the law was passed as since. The real trouble is the only one which can reach, is our savings banks. Let their money be kept at home, and the rich men who want to dodge their honest taxes, may rush their funds to the West as fast as they please. Let even the 70 per cent proportion which Massachusetts has kept at home be kept in Vermont, and there would be such an improvement as would astonish our people.

Not less than 70 per cent of our savings

bank deposits should be required by law to be invested in good real estate mortgages on property within the State. Will the legislature have the independent intelligence to require it?

The Weather for December.

The following is the summary of the local weather record for last month, as furnished by W. B. Gates, observer for the United States signal service: Mean temperature, 25.8; maximum temperature, 55.7 on the 10th; minimum temperature, -0.7 on the 27th; range of temperature, 56.4; prevailing wind, south; total rainfall and melted snow, 2.07 inches; average daily rainfall, .067 inch; number of days on which .001 inch or more rain fell, twelve; total snow fall during the month, 13.5 inches; frosts were observed on the 6th, 8th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 27th and 30th; aurora on the 6th; high winds, followed by rain, from the south on the 8th, 9th and 23d, followed by fair weather, from the northwest on the 5th, 7th and 21st; the heaviest snow storm of the month occurred during the night of the 4th and morning of the 5th, when six inches or nearly one-half the entire amount fell; the heaviest rain storm came on the 31st. As compared with December, 1884, the rainfall was half an inch smaller, the mean temperature was one degree lower. The minimum in December, 1884, however, was -17.3. There were only ten fair days and one clear day in the whole month.

BURLINGTON'S CARNIVAL.

How the Enterprise is Encouraged by Montreal Clubs—Our Committee's Reception There.

Of the delegation from the executive committee of the Coasting club, consisting of Mayor Woodbury, W. B. McKillip and W. H. Lane, Jr., who went to Montreal, the two last named have returned, the Mayor having gone to Ottawa on private business. Messrs. McKillip and Lane report a pleasant and profitable trip and speak in the highest terms of the handsome treatment which they received at the hands of prominent citizens of that city.

Upon their arrival there they were met by Mr. A. C. Stonegrave, Canadian passenger agent of the Central Vermont railroad, who escorted them to the Windsor Hotel, where they had a lengthy conference with Mr. Robert D. McGibbon, the originator of the first carnival in Montreal, who kindly gave them a great many excellent suggestions and rendered them every assistance in his power. They also had a conference with Mr. George H. Les, manager of the Windsor Hotel, who took special pains to aid them in obtaining all desired information. On Wednesday morning, by arrangement with the committee met in Mr. McGibbon's office in the Standard building, St. James street, where they had a consultation with Mr. James White, president of the Montreal Snowshoe club, and Mr. Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star, both of whom made valuable suggestions and promised to give the carnival in this city all the assistance in their power.

In the afternoon they visited the club house of the Montreal Amateur Athletic association, where they were entertained in a hospitable manner. They were then taken to the headquarters of the executive committee of the Burlington Coasting club, invited the Montreal Snowshoe club to give a concert in this city one evening during the carnival week, the programme to include their winter sports, which have become extremely popular in the admirable way in which they have been rendered by the club. Mr. White, president of the club, responded in their behalf, accepting the invitation and promising to give us an entertainment which we are assured will be royal one.

In the evening by invitation the committee visited the new and elegant club house of the Montreal Snowshoe club, which is situated back of the mountain, where they were received in the same pleasant manner which characterized their reception wherever they went and they were duly initiated into the mysteries of the club including the "grand bounce" of the peculiar sensations of which the victims speak in terms of the greatest admiration. This club is one of the most prominent social organizations in the city its membership numbering over 1200, and they were untiring in their efforts to make the call of their visitors a pleasant one.

They also express themselves as greatly interested in the success of Mr. Thomas L. Paton, president of the Montreal Hockey club. The Montreal people commended the programme of sports prepared for our carnival and say that while we will have no ice skating our list of contests will contain several feature novel to them. There is therefore no rivalry between the two cities in the matter of carnivals and the sports at each place will receive the hearty support of the other. As the time draws on for the final arrangements for the carnival the prospect grows more and more flattering that it will be an unqualified success.

Annual Election.

At the 66th annual meeting of the Boxes Engine company, No. 3, the following officers were elected: Foreman, T. E. Dooley; 1st assistant, George McGinnis; 2d assistant, Daniel Mitchell; clerk, William A. Roddy; treasurer, Patrick Ritchie; auditor, D. E. Flynn; committee on membership, Patrick Ritchie, L. J. Rust, H. S. Lane. The Boxes Engine company is one of the oldest fire companies in the State, having been organized in 1830, and has done excellent service in this city. This is the sixth election Mr. Dooley has received as foreman of the company, a fact which testifies at once to his efficiency and popularity.

Mr. Charles Schreiner, Foreman of a large hose house in Baltimore, Md., says: "I had a sprained wrist for several weeks and began to think it was never going to get well, he was advised to try Salvation Oil, did so, and worked like magic and a few applications entirely cured him."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the imitations. Get the best—short weight alum or phosphate powders sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

PURE ABSOLUTE BLOOD

THE marvelous results of Hood's SARSAPARILLA upon all humors and low conditions of the blood (as proven by the cures effected) make it the best BLOOD MEDICINE. Such has been the success of this article at home and nearly every family in the land has been benefited. It eradicates scrofula, vitalizes and enriches the blood, restores and renovates the whole system. Hood's SARSAPARILLA cures biliousness, a peculiar point in Hood's SARSAPARILLA is that it builds up and strengthens the system, while it eradicates disease, and as nature's great assistant proves itself invaluable as a protection from diseases that originate in changes of the seasons, of climate and of life.

SCROFULA.

135 HOWARD STREET, LOWELL, MASS., JUN. 17. I have used HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA in my family for scrofulous humors with wonderful success, and am happy to tell you that it is the best medicine we ever used. I do sincerely advise any one who is troubled with scrofula to give this valuable remedy a trial, and assure them they will not be disappointed. Very truly yours, C. C. PICKERING. (Coburn Shuttle Co.)

Hood's SARSAPARILLA is sold by all Druggists. Price \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.



JAPANESE SOAP.

STRICTLY PURE. Best in the world for all purposes, the Laundry, Bath, or Toilet. Will not yellow, stick or green the clothes like many soaps of mostly of resin. Contains no filthy disease-giving grease, cleanses soap made. Positively cures and prevents chapped or sore hands. Send seven Wrappers or Trade Marks and get the handsome set of cards ever sent out. Sold by all grocers. Manufactured only by FISK MFG. CO., Springfield, Mass.

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